

Photographs of a Real,
Actual, Live Sea Serpent.

HE IS NO LONGER A MYTH.

SEE HIM IN

Next Sunday's Journal.

PAGES 9 TO 16.

ELDER RICHARDS WAS WITH BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Brooklyn's High Priest of Mormonism Was the Prophet's Special Messenger.

He It Was Who Told President Buchanan to Keep His Troops Out of Utah.

NOW HE IS PROSELYTING IN THE EAST.

Denies That Polygamy Is Still Practised and Tells of a Miracle Once Performed Through His Agency.

When Langdon Elwyn Mitchell wrote that charming story, "Two Mormons from Muddy," he was doubtless in ignorance of the fact that the sect was gaining the strongest kind of a hold in the heart of Brooklyn, and that the work of Elder Samuel W. Richards, the High Priest of Mormonism for New York, New Jersey, the New England States, Pennsylvania and part of Canada, was of such a character as would have called forth a large assortment of epithets from "General Floyd Blair, of Muddy," who hated Mormons "all through," and petulantly remarked, "They (the Mormons) just eat young girls," when he heard the tale of his territory.

Elder Richards is in many ways a peculiar and a remarkable man. He lives at No. 48 Sands street, Brooklyn, and there conducts a church of the "Latter Day Saints." He is seventy-two years of age, hale, hearty, and has been a follower of Mormonism since he was fourteen. With him lives a wife whom he married in Utah. She came from England, when only two years old, with her parents, who settled in Salt Lake City and soon became most prominent in church work. Richards is a son of Phineas Richards, one of the founders of the Smith religion, and an own cousin of Brigham Young. He was born in Richmond, Berkshire County, Mass., and in 1840 migrated to Utah on a "call" from the "Prophet." He gained great favor with Brigham Young, and early in life was ordained an elder and sent forth to preach the "Gospel" as the Mormons interpreted it. He proselyted in England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Italy, Switzerland and Germany, and boasts that in his time he has sent over 11,000 families to Salt Lake City from all parts of the civilized world.

His brother, George, he says, was murdered in the famous massacre at Hain's Mill, Mo., in 1838, when a party of Mormons, under the leadership of Joseph Young, Brigham's brother, camped there of a night and were set upon by a mob. In the fight several of the Mormon party were killed. Richards himself was the man selected by Brigham Young, then Governor of Utah, to go to Washington in 1857 and deliver to President Buchanan the Mormons' refusal to permit United States troops to enter the territory.

In appearance Elder Richards resembles a well-to-do business man rather than a hard-working missionary. He is slightly under five feet high, with a high forehead and a mustache, all silver, he does not look his age. His hair is light and medium height, his head is large and well shaped, his eyes hazel, deep set, but well separated, and his nose is straight. He talks in an entertaining fashion and is an enthusiast on his religion.

He declares that polygamy is a thing of the past and denies that it is at all practised by members of his church. "Polygamy was abolished in 1822," said he, "and while those who formerly practised it are permitted to support their former wives and children, they are not expected to live with them. Yet my father was a polygamist, but in his time polygamy was one of the doctrines of our faith. I had another wife, but she died before I married the present Mrs. Richards."

Questioned on the subject of miracles, Elder Richards said that he had no belief in them, but that he had seen many of them.

"I have had a similar experience in my time," he said, modestly, "but as the one I am about to relate was the first, it is most vividly impressed on my mind. It was in Scotland, Scotland, in 1838. I was sent there on mission work, and prior to my arrival a man who was suffering from hip disease, and who had no relatives here, had vision of my coming. He had been treated by all the surgeons in the country round, but they gave him no relief."

"I arrived, he sent for me, told me of his vision, and I followed Scriptural injunctions to the letter. I prayed with him, anointed him with oil, laid hands upon him, and he got up and walked. Oh, it was marvelous!" Most marvelous, said Elder Richards, signed a reminiscent sigh of considerable satisfaction.

As to the Latter Day Saints, they preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ as it was laid down by Him. Other sects have at least one distinctive doctrine, to which all others are subordinate. We alone are a unit in all things. Our Church has come to stay. After all, you know, there are only two churches in the world, and they are the Church of Christ and the Church of Satan. "One is the Church of God and the other the church of the devil."

ALL DUE TO RACE HATRED.

But in Spite of This Odd Reply to Charges Superintendent Condon Will Be Tried.

At the meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners yesterday William O'Meara, superintendent of construction of buildings, presented his answer to the report of Commissioner Sheffield on the investigation finished recently into Mr. Condon's methods in letting contracts for repair work.

The answer was directed largely against Mr. Sheffield and Secretary Jussen, whom he termed "enemies of the race and religion to which I belong," and declared that "the Commissioner appears to be responsible for these men (the contractors) so far as their introduction to me is concerned."

Mr. Sheffield and Mr. Jussen denied any racial or religious prejudice against the superintendent.

Mr. Sheffield moved that the superintendent be suspended until the testimony taken at the investigation be referred to the attorney for the Fire Department, Mr. Finley, and that charges, based on the testimony, be preferred against Mr. Condon.

President La Grange opposed suspension, and his amendment in opposition was carried. The motion, as amended, was then unanimously carried.

Bore Cruelty for Eighteen Years. Justice Bookman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted Mrs. Elizabeth Sheehan a decree of separation from her husband John Sheehan. They were married August 7, 1871. Habitual drunkenness since 1878 and ill-treatment were the principal accusations made by the wife.

An American gas tell as a house. That's a startling statement, but the Sunday Journal will prove



HOPE TO MULCT THE PACIFIC MAIL.

Suits for Damages Because of the Colima Disaster Likely to Be Settled.

Heirs and Other Claimants Sanguine of Success, but the Company Is Fighting Hard.

A MILLION OF MONEY INVOLVED.

Now the Company Is Forcing the Case in Court to Determine What, if Any, Is the Extent of Its Liability.

Survivors of the foundering of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamship Colima and relatives of passengers who were lost are hopeful that their suits for damages, aggregating many hundreds of thousands of dollars, will be settled, but the company is making an energetic fight against paying or even compromising the claims.

In fact, the company is pressing the fight by having the case brought up in the United States District Court, in this city, before Judge Brown. The idea is to determine exactly to what extent the company is liable for damages because of the disaster off the coast of Mexico last year, or if, indeed, it is liable at all. Considerable testimony bearing upon this point was taken last Saturday at a session of the court that lasted more than six hours. An adjournment was taken to the October term.

Since June 21 and until yesterday H. Bingham, chief stevedore of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company; Paul Rossiter, who was formerly an engineer on the ill-fated vessel, and A. J. Sutherland, a passenger on the Colima, were in this city, having been summoned as witnesses by the company. Their affidavits were taken by Benedict & Benedict, lawyers at No. 68 Wall street.

Chief Stevedore Bingham, just before leaving the Astor House for his home in California, said: "The charge that the Colima was overloaded with freight, and that it was through this fact that the vessel capsized, is without foundation. The freight was carefully stowed under my personal supervision. The unfortunate affair was simply 'the act of God,' as they used to say in olden times, and there is no cause of action on account of it."

Paul Rossiter narrated the familiar story of the disaster, and the frightful adventures of himself and others on sea and land after the Colima sunk.

"But," it is claimed, that the Colima was a "shaky" boat, and that many of the passengers knew it," was remarked.

"Well, I am not a passenger," he replied, "but I saw no indications of unseaworthiness in the vessel. If others believed that it was 'shaky' why did they take passage on stronger steamships than the Colima would not have weathered that awful gale."

A. J. Sutherland said the Colima was staunch and he did not see how any claim for damages could obtain recognition, much less satisfaction. All of the claims, he felt satisfied, would be thrown out of court.

Among the firms who have filed claims for damages for loss of freight and who have agencies in New York are: Lawza, Gort, Herman, San Blas, Mexico; Loubet & Company, Maratón, Mexico; Francisco, Echeverri and Hermann Sobornos, Maratón, Mexico. Their damages are placed at about \$80,000. Other claims being the grand total up to more than \$1,000,000.

The steamship Colima, while on its way from a Mexican port to San Francisco, foundered in the Pacific Ocean, about half

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would like your resignation on receipt of this, to take effect when your successor shall be appointed. Respectfully yours,

W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

"Why do you offer that, General Tracy?" asked Mr. Root.

"Because I intend to show," rejoined the General, "that the resignation was not asked for in good faith."

"There is nothing in it that I object to being published," Mr. Strong said, and he admitted it in evidence. Then Mr. Parker's reply was offered. In it he said:

I must decline your request for my resignation. I think your view is due to an imperfect understanding of the facts.

Many weeks ago I visited you and placed myself at your disposal for the explanation of anything you might wish to understand touching the affairs of the Police Board. It was the most courteous and proper method I could conceive. Notwithstanding, you never sought from me a particle of information. At length, when you had made many statements which in my opinion, showed that you had been misinformed, I urged an interview with yourself alone, or, preferably to me, with yourself and such, as many gentlemen, as you should choose. You refused this, fixed the evening, and were to have the hour and place, and to send me word, I have never heard from you since.

Mayor Strong's reply to this, dated May

28, said:

Yours of last evening was duly received, and you can judge at my acquaintance a portion of it when I tell you that when we separated two weeks ago last Monday I thoroughly understood that the arrangement for a meeting on Wednesday evening following at my house was thoroughly settled upon, and in consequence, I invited Mr. Bliss, Mr. Root and Mr. Scott to be at my house that evening, and they were, and we had a very pleasant evening waiting for you until about 11 o'clock, when we separated, since which time I have heard nothing from you until your letter of yesterday.

Now, Mr. Parker, I simply want to say that when I appointed the four gentlemen whom I appointed as Police Commissioners I felt very much that each one of them was a gentleman, and as such, I felt that at any time I asked either one of them for their resignation I would get it promptly, and you can judge how I felt when I received your note last evening. I can only say that I think that it would save you a great deal of trouble and a great deal of money, if you would promptly forward your resignation to me.

Mr. Parker's reply to this was long, but the principal paragraph showed that he did not understand exactly how he could comply with the Mayor's request. For instance, he wrote:

I have been complaining for many months, but compliance has a limit beyond which it may be deterioration, and that, I think, I have long since reached. I sat in my office, and through the long storm of your passionate and unfounded accusations, there is no canon of gentleness which requires me, in addition to meekly accept the part of a scapegoat upon your former letters.

I did not seek the office of Police Commissioner. The last two letters were ruled out. Mr. Parker went on to explain that Mr. Roosevelt was aware of his connection as counsel to the Greater New York Commission. He was glad to have Mr. Roosevelt in Albany on one or two occasions.

"So that I could give him inside tips concerning any supplementary legislation which Thomas C. Hart might contemplate to turn on all out of my pocket. My presence on the Board was never necessary, except when retirements or resignations had to be acted upon. All the routine business was arranged in caucus, and was merely recorded in public."

The hearing was adjourned until Tuesday next at 10:30 a. m. Mayor Strong said if it were not completed by Thursday next he would adjourn it until September 1, as he is tired and needs a vacation.

O'Brien and Conlin Not at Detective Bureau. O'Brien, of the Detective Bureau, denies that there is, as reported, any trouble between him and Chief Conlin, and says he has heard nothing about being transferred to Jackson or anywhere else. Commissioner Parker said the story was ridiculous, though the Chief had power to make such a transfer if he saw fit.

Flat-Footed Refusal, and Then Comes an Insinuation About Gentleness.

MAYOR'S PLEA TO SAVE TROUBLE

On the Stand, in His Own Defence, Parker Tells How He Relieved His Colleagues of Work—Not a Scapegoat.

Police Commissioner Andrew D. Parker was a witness for himself before Mayor Strong yesterday and flatly contradicted everything that had been charged against him. As he detailed the amount of work that he said was piled upon him with the knowledge of President Roosevelt, the latter scowled and became very red in the face. For many weeks he said he worked night and day, because he understood his colleagues were anxious to have the force remodelled as speedily as possible. Colonel Grant and President Roosevelt made suggestions, commended him, and rattled all he had done.

After he had repeated substantially facts previously published, General Tracy asked him about his first disagreement with his colleagues over the appointment of Inspectors McCullough and Brooks on February 4 last. Mr. Parker said he learned from a reporter that Roosevelt and Andrews were hunting through headquarters for material on which to base charges against him.

"Did you have any correspondence with the Mayor?" asked General Tracy.

"I did," he answered, and produced the letter, which was in Mayor Strong's handwriting.

City of New York, office of the Mayor, May 20, 1896.

Andrew D. Parker, Esq., Police Commissioner: My Dear Sir—When I appointed the Board of Police Commissioners about a year ago I fully expected that each member would discharge his full duty, having at heart the best interests of the city—and work out a complete reformation in the department. And really felt that in securing you for one of them that your work would add greatly to the accomplishment of that result, but your course during the last year months has convinced me that you have lost your influence with the public and the Board. Consequently, I feel that your resignation would be for the best interest of the Police Department.

I regret the necessity of this decision. However, I feel that in coming to this conclusion it is in the interest of good government. And while I have no one I mind to fill your place, I

RAINES LAW CLOSES MANY DRINKING PLACES.

Still, Up to the Present, There Are 7,421 Oases Where Thirst May Be Quenched.

Returns Not All In, and Poor Dealers May Not Last the Year Through.

DEVICES TO DODGE THE HOTEL LAW.

Bars Now Running on Tax Receipts Pending Investigation by the Excise Inspectors and the Issuance of Licenses.

The offices of the Excise Commissioners, in the Mutual Insurance Company's building, were crowded all day yesterday, as they have been for the last fortnight, with applicants for liquor licenses and Excise cashier's receipts. There were other persons about, too—disgruntled saloon keepers, who declared the police had refused to recognize the Excise cashier's receipts, and had closed up their places in violation of the promise of the Deputy Commissioners that the receipts should entitle the holders to do business pending the investigation of the inspectors and the issuance of the regular license. The total number of persons who have deposited their money and received either licenses or receipts entitling them to retail liquors in New York City was, yesterday, 7,421. Clerk McNeill and the other experts about the offices figure on this basis that when the returns are all in it will be found that under the Raine law from 1,500 to 1,600 drinking places and groceries where liquor has been sold in this city will be closed.

"We cannot get at the number as yet with any accuracy," said Mr. McNeill, "because nobody can tell how many applicants who are now doing business under a receipt, pending the investigation, will get a license. It is only just that the people who were considerate enough to bring in their money early should be allowed to keep well under way before the end of the open pending the investigation. As soon as these 'kicks' began coming in that the police were closing up the resorts holding only the receipts, we telephoned to Chief Sargent of No. 419 Essex street, closed up instructions to the police not to molest the holders of the receipts."

"What will make it difficult to get at the real effect of the Raine law for some time will be the fact that a number of people who have paid their license money have done so on a sort of speculation. Some of them have brought in the \$800 and taken receipts, intending, probably, if they find that they cannot make money under the new law, to come back at the end of a month or so and 'draw down' all the money upon the license. The police are aware of the license for the time they have been open. They can do this under the law, and I think there will be a good many who will take advantage of it at the end of the first month."

What the East Side districts of Twenty-third street there are hundreds of little saloons, restaurants and groceries closed by the new law. The proprietors of these places in many instances could not raise the amount of the license money. Carl Schmidt's saloon, No. 380 Bowers, is a sample of this class. Hans Bowers' restaurant, at the corner of Bleeker street and the Bowery, is another. Hyman Sager, of No. 419 Essex street, closed up after eight years in the same building, not because he couldn't raise the license money, but because he figured that he could not make a living and pay \$800 a year direct tax to the city. D. Ruff, of No. 408 Fifth street, tapped the last keg of beer in the place Tuesday night, and his old patrons drank a toast of condolence with him.

A number of East Side saloon keepers who occupied the first floor of tenement buildings have resorted to a shrewd dodge to circumvent the requirement of ten rooms to secure a hotel license. They have taken the second and third floors, and the occupants of the flats as guests of their "hotels."

The amount of license money paid in in the City of New York so far is between \$4,780,000 and \$4,800,000.

Dr. Parkhurst's League Secretary Abbott, of Dr. City Vigilance League, has a intention of the society to be against the Raine law.

masquerade meal. Mr. Abbott is aimed at "fake" hotel. definite full conclusion as to the Raine law.

It is expected that the jury pleted by noon to-day.

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HIRSCHKOPF'S JURY STILL INCOMPLETE.

Nervous, Yet Defiant, the "of Firebugs" Scans F

Talesman's Fate

NEW PANEL ORDERED FOR

Sensational Testimony Expected from the Incendiary Gang Wives—Defence Hopes of Acquittal of Murder.

Apparently defiant, but a looked Adolf Hirschkopf a the Criminal Branch of the St. yesterday to pass on the last of men who are to render a judgment against him on the charges of arson.

The "King of the Firebugs" was fresh as on Wednesday, and as long wore on he showed marked nervousness. He pushed and bit his end, and continually kept his hand through his hair, or sat with a pencil on paper. For all this, he never lost the drift of the proceedings, and scanned the face of successive talesman with intense interest. He occasionally whispered to his wife, but paid little or no attention to the wife who was again at his side. He didn't seem to mind it, though, and then Hirschkopf looked on the arm when some talesman with more emphasis than she decessary that he was a strong believer in death penalty.

By 11:40 o'clock the panel was e and the one remaining juror had been selected. Judge Furman's court until 10:30 o'clock this m ordered a new panel of seventy. Counsel on both sides were d as they were desirous of getting well under way before the end of the trial. It will take the prosecution a days to present its case, and La it, for the defence, says he m to get in all his evidence in days. Then there will be one arguments and the Judge's c. Hence the case will not g for fully a week. The def confidence of acquittal. H murder charge, and w effort to break down State's witnesses, w they were situated dupes of the "Kl."

One of the strun will be the confession Dietschek, wife of the notorious gang e Mrs. Dietschek detatween Hirschkopf a which various first we also says her husband diary fires in which were implicated. Of present similar testimony of the firemen who w prior to the general r "gang" by Mr. Davis p edly interesting.

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